

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 28TH, 1895.

NUMBER 22

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see page 7.

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GENOA.

From the *Montevideo Times*, April 9th

THE LAZARET SCANDAL.

We translate the following remarks intact from the *Razon*, and may add that we have reason to know that they are substantially true:—

"Our readers already know that, in order to diminish the expenses of the well-deserving concessionaires of Flores Island, the steam tugs and sailboats of the marine commandancy are engaged in transporting provisions to the lazaret, although the contract of March, 1894, very clearly sets forth that all these services are to be to the account of the concessionaires. Our readers also know how this corresponds to the insignificant benefits arising from the science of governing the republic, for the hardships and tortures suffered by the quarantined in this island are already something more than a popular legend, here and abroad, although their number hardly exceeds those who may live in families under the paternal care of a good chief who has been found by accident for that sanitary establishment.

But what our readers do not know is a certain curious detail of the procedures of the said happy concessionaires. And it is well that they should know it, that they may comprehend how far it is true that they administer and they labor a great deal in this country.

Last month one of the Veloce steamers had three sufferers from yellow fever, who were landed at the dirty lazaret of the third island. Their time being passed by death or cure, the concessionaires sent their account to the agency of the Veloce company. What do you think the stay of these three patients on this third island would cost? Calculate it liberally—more—still not enough. The account was for \$835.

Don't be frightened. This account is moderate. A German sailing vessel had three other patients from yellow fever, who were similarly sent to the dirty lazaret on the third island. This account for their expenses amounts to \$1,300. This account is in possession of the German consulate, where it is kept as a precious document,—human—or inhuman!

The most curious part of the business is that the sanitary authorities never hurry themselves to disinfect a vessel that claims disinfection. Even if it were only to avoid the presentation to the agents of such astounding accounts, our authorities should exercise all zeal and activity to prevent the reproduction of epidemic cases on board, but what happens is just the contrary. It is the greatest struggle to obtain the disinfection of a threatened vessel. The British steamer *Melbourne* arrived here on March 30. There was a case of yellow fever on board, and the steamer immediately went to the island to ask to be disinfected. Monday, April 8 arrived, and still it had not been disinfected. As a logical consequence, there were other cases—and the account is being got ready. Is there no means of putting an end to these unspeakable abuses? That silver may be coined with Sr. Beisso may pass, but that it should be coined at the expense of public health, of navigation, of commerce, of the most vital interest of the country, is something passing the limits of toleration.

Are the gentlemen of the government ignorant of the atmosphere that is being formed round this species of abuses? They may easily ascertain it, and having ascertained it, they know what to do to restore their credit."

To this the *Montevideo Times* adds:—

We can make a slight correction in the above remarks. The first steamer referred to by the *Razon* is the *Argo* which does not belong to the "Veloce" line, but is a Norwegian vessel, and the account has accordingly been passed to the Norwegian acting-consul, Mr. Rogberg. The second account was for three men for 26 days each—neither of the cases being very severe—and consequently comes out at the rate of \$14 or nearly \$3 a day per man. That is to say the bill for extras has been run up to \$12 a day per man over and above the regulation maintenance fee of \$2. This is not surprising when we mention that the accounts contain items for dozens of bottles of port wine and cognac at about \$10 the bottle, the price on shore being \$2 to \$3. More outrageous robbery was never attempted, and we consider it pretty certain that neither account will be paid without considerable reduction—if indeed they are not made a diplomatic question. We understand that the lieutenant proposing as concessionaires are so conscious of the robbery intended that they have made an effort to get back the accounts in order to modify them, but this has very properly been resisted.

The *Melbourne*, we understand, was disinfected yesterday, that is to say ten days after disinfection had been applied for. She arrived with one case of yellow fever on board, but the number has since increased to six, one of them fatal. How far this may be attributed to want of prompt disinfection it is impossible to say. The application made by the *Razon* respecting this steamer could not be plainer or more serious, namely, that disinfection has been purposely delayed so that there might be more cases in order that the lazaret harpies might swell still further their bloated accounts. This is nothing short of murderous, and if this could be brought home—though we fear that would be difficult, for intentions are always hard of proof—it would be justifiable for the foreign men-of-war in port to go direct to the island and after removing the patients, destroy it with as little compunction as they would a nest of pirates in the Chinese seas. When matters reach such a pitch as this there should be no further standing on ceremony. Provided, even if this charge cannot be directly proved, there are strong grounds for the implication and that alone is sufficiently serious to demand the attention of the diplomatic authorities and their governments in Europe. This, we expect, will be done. We may add that the account in assistance (?) to the *Melbourne* has not yet been passed to the agents, who are Messrs. C. R. Horne & Co. (representatives of Lamport and Holt, of London and Liverpool).

The above charges gives the lazaret scandal an even worse aspect than it has hitherto worn, though Heaven knows that was foul enough. It was bad enough that shipping and commercial interests

should be seriously injured by unjustifiable quarantines imposed on an entirely false plea of public health, but when it comes to refusing disinfection to a tainted vessel in order to increase the cases of sickness and thus give occasion for the presentation of outrageous accounts that the most audacious brigand in Calabria or Greece would blush to own, it is time to draw the line. The scandal is reaching proportions that demands both prompt and severe measures. As the *Razon* says, it is passing the bounds of the tolerable, and it would not be amiss if some superior foreign power were to intimate to the Uruguayan government that its authority in quarantine matters has been too grossly abused to be permitted to endure, and that in future Flores Island will be treated as the den of pirates and brigands that it virtually is.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The movement in the two civil registries of Valparaíso during April last was the following:—births 337; marriages 77; deaths 463.

—A Valparaíso telegram of the 24th says that the Chilean government intends to open negotiations with Brazil for a commercial treaty.

—Chili will have a census taken this year. Her last census was in 1885, when the population was ascertained to be 2,527,320, or an increase of 451,349 over the census of 1875.

—A Quito telegram of the 24th says that the revolution which has been disturbing Ecuador has at last been suppressed. A Valparaíso telegram of the 27th, however, says the revolution has extended and that the authorities are unable to suppress it.

—The country is in favor of conversion, and in spite of prognostications of all kinds of evils which it is predicted will follow in the wake of the redemption of the paper money, it is fully resolved to make the experiment of a gold standard.—*Chilian Times*, May 1.

—The *Peruvian Mail* of April 13 says:—The whole republic being now in the enjoyment of perfect peace and order, as well as under the government of the provisional board, the government decree convoking the people to general elections will be published on Monday (May 14) as the date for the said elections the first Sunday in June.

—The *Peruvian Mail* says:—A careful study of the statistics relative to the burial of person, whose death was caused by the events of the 17th and 18th March, shows that the number of dead up to the 4th inst. was 1875. From a reliable source we are now able to give what appears to be a pretty correct statement of the number of the wounded also, which is as follows:

Officers of the national army	129
Sergeants, corporals and soldiers	434
the above	434
Private individuals	172
Officers of the Caceterist army	86
Sergeants, corporals and soldiers of the above	513
Various without detailed political party	130
Neutrals, wounded in the streets or in private dwellings	89

Total number existing of wounded 1,553

—There is in Chili a parallel case for the Jaber Balfour case in Argentina. About three years ago a clerk of an English bank in Rosario, named Juan B. Ottone, embezzled a considerable sum of money belonging to his employers and fled the tracks for Chili. He was followed by a clerk of the bank, and thanks to the activity and energy of this gentleman the delinquent was captured and lodged in prison. A demand was then made for the extradition of Ottone, but he has availed himself to the full extent of the quicks and quibbles of the law with the result that he has not yet been given up, and nobody can say with any degree of certainty when he will be. The court of first instance granted the application for extradition, but Ottone appealed from the decision to the Supreme Court. The case was to have come up for a hearing on Friday, but it was adjourned.—*Chilian Times*, May 1.—The Supreme Court has since decided to surrender the fugitive.

—The difficulties which the national army encountered in obtaining arms and ammunition were tremendous. In this respect Major Emilio Laufer, a mechanic by profession, rendered most efficient and almost incredible services to the 4th division under the command of Don Isais Pierola. A number of old and useless rifles of various systems were fixed up by Major Laufer, and by this means that division was so promptly armed and in the field. After each action with the government troops in the Carabayo valley, he used to send out people to collect the empty Mannlicher cartridges, which the Caceterist forces generously left behind them, and then he adapted these to the Remington or Peabody rifles with which the division of Don Isais Pierola was armed. Major Laufer also manufactured the hand-shells which rendered such great assistance to the attacking army while forcing its way through the masses of Caceter troops on entering Lima, or when taking possession of the church towers. The inventive genius of Major Laufer even led that officer to make trumpets from the galvanized iron of the roofs, and triangles for the band from the barrels of old and useless rifles. Major Laufer has also exhibited proofs of courage and bravery; with only a few men he forced his way to the San Augustin church and took possession of its tower, ringing the bells there to announce to the other divisions of the invading army his success. While passing by Jesus Maria street on Monday the 18th, at the side of Colonel Oré, Mayor Laufer was severely wounded by a shot in the abdomen, but under the care of Dr. Chavez, we are happy to say, now out of danger. Mayor Laufer is a Swiss by birth.—*Peruvian Mail*, April 13.

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A SKEPTIC !!

It is not prudent !

Don't buy an
all silk Umbrella
for 15\$500
or collars at 1\$000,

Refrain from purchasing your
Underwear,
Hosiery,
Handkerchiefs,
Neckwear,
Mufflers, etc.,

35 ¢

cheaper than elsewhere unless
you think you get
good value.

But look first ---
then decide !

S. Stanley Jacobs,

73, RUA SETE DE SETEMBRO, 73

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—A Buenos Aires telegram says the Argentine government has at last placed the order for 30 Krupp field batteries mentioned some weeks ago.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 27th says that the *Liguia*, which arrived there on that date, had had three cases of cholera on board, one of which had resulted fatally. The steamer was promptly quarantined.

—According to the Argentine immigration bureau, the province of Santa Fé still continues to be most favored by immigrants. Last year Santa Fé received 11,801 immigrants, Buenos Aires 3,071, Corrientes 2,413 and Entre Ríos 2,345. Of the 1,416,777 immigrants who entered Argentina during the years 1878-94, no less than 930,969 were Italians. With regard to assisted passages the official report states that in 1890 they were solicited as follows:—By Spaniards 59,881, by French 45,500, by Italians 6,470, by Germans 2,466 and by Russians 2,581.

—The census taken yesterday will be very far from being a proper return of the population of the republic. Numbers of houses were never visited yesterday by those entrusted with that mission. The omissions were even made in central streets of the city, whereas in the suburbs whole blocks were left unvisited. We can imagine what has happened in the provinces and in camp districts. On the other hand there are several persons counted twice over, especially those who live in private dwellings and who occasionally sleep in warehouses or business establishments.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, May 11.

—It is rare that the Argentine republic, despite its magnificent climate, ever produces a really fine voice, either masculine or feminine. From all accounts, however, a wonderful tenor has just been discovered, and those who were privileged to hear him last Saturday are most enthusiastic on the subject. It appears that its owner, an Argentine born of Basque parents, was up till quite lately a *changador* at Bragale, whence he came to this city and has rapidly learned to read and write, and has already mastered the rudiments of music. The *Academ* of last Monday gives a short account of this wonderful singer, and I am assured by a gentleman who has heard him, and who is an excellent judge, that such a marvellously fine natural tenor has never been heard in this city. This being so, it is satisfactory to learn that a syndicate has already been formed in the Spanish club to send this rising star to Milan to study music and singing in the greatest school in the world, and the result will be awaited with immense interest. I am told that an empresario here has made the ex-changador an offer of no less than 700 dollars a night to make his debut in this city prior to going to Italy.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires, May 8.

—The quality of liberty enjoyed by the River Plate republics has, once more, been brought to light—this time in Montevideo. Some of the regiments of the neighboring republic were short of men, and the chief of police of the San José department undertook to find the necessary patriots to serve under the national colors. The worthy official does not believe in procrastination, and is furthermore convinced that no Oriental would relapse the honor of being admitted to the service of the state: he therefore orders his men to capture the necessary number of citizens—first come first served—who were marched into Montevideo to be incorporated into the army. The men so taken refused to serve and objected to go to Montevideo, but the chief of police undertook to know what was good for them better than the men themselves, and *volens volens* they were driven to the capital and taken direct to the barracks. Some of the compulsory patriots found means to protest against the injustice committed and the violation of their liberty, with the result that their release was finally ordered by the higher authorities. The inquiry committed was punishable by law, and the chief of police of San José therefore became liable to punishment for his offence. The military authorities could not however place their purveyors of men in a corner, and despite the superior order to release the men who had been unceremoniously kidnapped, they retained the men in the barracks and subjected them to inquisitorial treatment until they had one and all signed a document to the effect that they spontaneously and patriotically waived all claim to judicial action against the chief of police who had ordered their capture, and against the very men who, in carrying out his orders, kidnapped them. Having signed that statement they were released.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, May 14.

—*La Prensa* in a short article on proprietary colonies quotes the following interesting figures showing the increase of area under cultivation. In 1889 the area under cultivation increased over that of the previous year by 18,269 hectares.

In 1891	the increase was	380,000 hectares
In 1892	" "	269,715 "
In 1893	" "	341,545 "
In 1894	" "	285,603 "

In every other wheat-growing country the cultivation of wheat is growing less and less, on account of the ruinous prices, and, as our contemporary truly remarks, if the prices were also found ruinous here this increase would not be.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—A proposition has been made to the minister of war for the alteration of 50,000 Remington rifles to the Mauser system at a cost of 830,000 dollars, or about seventeen dollars a rifle, which proposition the minister is said to be favorably inclined to. This would seem to be a waste of public money, as by the sale of the weapons which are no longer needed and the addition of the large sum asked for the conversion, it is quite probable that the same number of new rifles of the Mauser pattern could be purchased. Still if any one is likely to make a bit out of the transaction, the public can only pay and look pleasant, although by this time this operation must have become a little wearisome to that long-suffering body.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—Several estancieros have lately been selling large numbers of horses and mules to the Chilians. One breeder has just sold two thousand horses, at \$40 each, and we learn of several other big sales. A great many cattle, too, are just now finding purchasers on the other side of the Andes, and unusually good prices are being paid by the Chilians.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—The financial part of the President's message is necessarily doleful. During 1894 the revenue suffered shrinkage. In 1892 the treasury received \$17,733,051 paper and \$28,286,204 gold. In 1893 it received \$21,800,124 paper and \$31,864,095 gold. In 1894, when an increase was expected, the treasury only received \$34,861,412 paper and \$27,790,500 gold. During the first three months of the current year \$7,901,135 gold and \$4,588,418 paper have been collected. The national expenses up to the 1st of March of the current year have been \$72,065,321 paper and \$19,251,941 gold. Thus the country is spending lavishly and receiving slowly. This kind of financing is not qualified by the President, but we may put it down at once as being essentially and peculiarly Argentine.—*Southern Cross*.

—One of the best administrative moves that has been made for a long time is the creation of a commission of civilians for the purpose of procuring supplies for the army and navy. Of course the officers are all mad about it, as is only natural. Many a tidy pequisite and fat bonus did these gallant men receive from the contractors, and it is notorious that for years the soldiers and sailors of the nation have been at the mercy of unscrupulous jobbers epauletted and otherwise. Under the new state of things the money voted by Congress for the army and navy will be spent honestly, and good rations will be enjoyed, where in other days there was nothing but prison fare thrown to the unfortunate defenders of the country as hawks are thrown to swine. To pull our army and navy together is a giant's work, yet the President has made at least one important step in that direction.—*Southern Cross*.

—General Cáceres, ex-President of Peru, is now in Buenos Aires, accompanied by his family and many of his faithful military followers. The general goes to the theatres, smokes copiously, lives well, and takes his misfortunes with a very considerable degree of fortitude. All exiled South American presidents are remarkable for their fortitude. Once they manage to get away from the unfortunate countries which they have made too hot for them, they take things easy and die of ennui old age; a much more comfortable method of quitting the world than by patriotic heartbreak. South American democracy may not have produced many great statesmen, but it certainly has produced many hundreds of public men gifted with a remarkable degree with the faculty of looking out for No. 1. Gen. Cáceres is not a great statesman, but he can console himself with the more sordid but utilitarian consideration that he has left Peru a rich man.—*Southern Cross*, May 10.

—The last vice-consular report which Mr. Gastrell sent from Buenos Aires to the British government has been published in pamphlet form, and is most interesting reading. Mr. Gastrell's theory is that the Argentines are disappearing and that a new race is springing up here. We hardly agree with this. As a matter of fact, the national character has not undergone many modifications up to the present at all, in spite of all the foreigners that are in the country. Mr. Gastrell points out that 89 per cent. of the births in Buenos Aires are of foreign parents. This is so. But the children of foreign parents are so acclimatized that they are Argentines before they are out of their long clothes, and not only Argentines in name, and before the law, but Argentines in nature as well. Mr. Gastrell does not, we think, fully appreciate the astonishingly assimilative power of the Spanish race. But it is an element to be reckoned with all the same. The foreign element may eventually overwhelm the old Portenos; but we think long years must elapse and many things change or disappear before this country will develop a national character very different from that which it has already.—*Southern Cross*.

—Mr. Gastrell's splendid report on this country which was presented to the House of Commons in February, has been issued in pamphlet form. Mr. Gastrell estimates the Argentine republic has already, since 1857, absorbed 1,873,500 immigrants, of whom 850,000 arrived in the remarkable 6 years of prosperity, 1855-60. The present free current of immigration, though small in comparison, is much more satisfactory than in the years of state-aided passages which cost the Argentine government over £800,000. The present immigration is entirely spontaneous and is only prompted by personal advancement, almost all those who arrive being relations or friends of persons already well established in the republic. It was in 1891 that for the first time in the history of this country the number of emigrants returning to Europe exceeded the number of arriving immigrants by 29,800 persons. Since then, however, the balance has again been in favor of the arrivals. This current has since been improved, showing a net gain in 1893 of 35,000, composed chiefly of Italians, who have always furnished the bulk and best part of the laboring classes; in fact, they supplied no less than 246,000 persons in the 5 years ending 1892. Mr. Gastrell says in his report that the present stream of immigration to the Argentine republic is quite inadequate to the country's needs, and the question of foreign immigration is every day more seriously attracting the notice of the government, who have laid remarkable stress on this point in messages to Congress. They profess to be about to revise land legislation to favor the immigrant, in order to give him better protection, long leases, or greater facilities of purchase. Immigrants entering this country are lodged and fed for five days and are then sent to their destination at the cost of the state. They are free to enjoy all civil rights equally with Argentines. With few formalities they can become Argentine citizens. Consequently, it is interesting to see to what extent the foreign population is amalgamating with the natives, and how far it contributes to populate this country.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

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I. I have not yet informed you that during my voyage from Brazil to this place the *Nectandra Amara* accomplished wonders; it is really astonishing. On board, three of my companions (two Portuguese and an Argentine) who suffered so much from sea-sickness that they remained lying down all day and were unable to retain the food that they ate, were completely cured by taking only two spoonfuls of *Nectandra Amara*. The first two were so much pleased with this result and were so anxious to obtain a bottle of the remedy that I was obliged to offer them one of those which I had taken the precaution of keeping for my own use. They landed at Pernambuco, assuring me that they will never lose an opportunity to recommend this preservative to their friends who suffer from sea-sickness. Accept my congratulations on the success of your remedy. — Hawe, April 18th, 1891. — L. B. DE MIRANDA.

2. On board I gave some of the *Nectandra Amara* wine, which I had brought with me for my own use, and it helped me all a great deal against the sea-sickness. Dr. Homero Ottoni (two Portuguese and an Argentine) who suffered so much from sea-sickness that they remained lying down all day and were unable to retain the food that they ate, were completely cured by taking only two spoonfuls of *Nectandra Amara*. The first two were so much pleased with this result and were so anxious to obtain a bottle of the remedy that I was obliged to offer them one of those which I had taken the precaution of keeping for my own use. They landed at Pernambuco, assuring me that they will never lose an opportunity to recommend this preservative to their friends who suffer from sea-sickness. Accept my congratulations on the success of your remedy. — Hawe, April 18th, 1891. — L. B. DE MIRANDA.

Some of the other passengers also promised me testimonials which I shall forward to you as soon as I receive them. Aymoré, 15th November 1892. AGUSTO DE ALMEIDA MAGALHÃES.

3. Santos, 25th December 1894. I beg to thank you again for the two bottles of Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which you were kind enough to offer me and I take great pleasure to inform you of the splendid results obtained on board the *s/s Aquilino* on my last voyage south. At the dinner table I noticed the absence of some friends and learned on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down with sea-sickness.

I looked them up and after taking some *Nectandra*, I had the great satisfaction to see them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established. Still more: my cabin-partner, an Uruguayan, who was on his return to his country, told me that he suffered on board from sea-sickness to such an extent, that he had never been able to leave the cabin or to walk, since his disposition to vomit whenever he attempted to get up from his bed. Very well, with even that passenger I obtained a complete victory by giving him some *Nectandra* in the afternoon and at night; the next morning I had the great joy to find him on deck, where, on seeing me, he thanked me many times, asking me at the same time for the name of the medicine, as he intended to try some of it on our arrival at Santos. Myself, I fortunately do not suffer from that complaint, and had therefore no necessity to make use of your powerful preparation; as you see, however, it had all desired effect whenever it was wanted. Yours etc. ERNANI PINTO.

4. Pernambuco, on board *s/s Angola*, 17th January 1895. It was really at an opportune moment when you had the kindness to offer me your most excellent preparation, the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, because when on board, I was very ill and being sea-sick, due in all probability to the long time that I had not undertaken a sea voyage. I took some of your medicine with a very good result and beg to thank you therefore most sincerely for your kind offer. Herewith please find three testimonials of some fellow-passengers, who were also benefited, by the use of that medicine.

I shall feel gratified if you will use this letter at your own discretion and have the honor to be, Yours sincerely, ANTONIO PINTO DE MORAES.

5. Lisbon, Feb. 15th, 1895. Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda. — It is a duty demanded by justice that I should inform you that the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which I gave to companions for sea-sickness, was successful far beyond my expectation. I don't know whether I ought to confess that I myself, being always indisposed when I travel, have for the first time miraculously succeeded in making a pleasant journey, which I can only attribute to the use of your remedy. I well remember the reluctance with which I accepted your samples, for any one who loses 20 years in the drug business has almost the right to doubt the efficacy of any remedy that is announced. Wishing you much success in your business, I am, yours truly, — JOSÉ CESAR DE MATOS, Rua Augusta n. 265.

6. Santo Thirso (Portugal), March 16th, 1895. Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda. — My dear Sir: — I arrived here, after a pleasant voyage, on the 13th of February. My wife, who suffered very much, obtained relief from sea-sickness by taking the pills and tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which were very beneficial to all the passengers among whom I distributed those with which you thoughtfully presented me. Hoping that you are enjoying good health, I am, yours truly, JOSÉ J. PEREIRA BORGES.

7. B. — The printed wrappers on the bottles containing this remedy show that it is wonderfully efficacious in curing promptly and radically disorders of the stomach and intestines, to which one is liable when travelling by land or sea. Consequently any traveller who is acquainted with it will never fail to take it with him, as a preventive of such diseases on his journeys, as he will find it very beneficial.

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

COFFEE NOTES

—The official Mexican trade returns for the fiscal quarter ending September, 1894, show that the exports of coffee were valued at \$5,090,000, as against \$4,420,000 in the corresponding three months of 1893. This indicates that coffee growing in Mexico is undergoing great development.

—I hear that General Guzman Blanco, the former President of Venezuela, having for a time retired from the field of politics, has found an outlet for his energy in an attempt to corner the Brazilian coffee market. To assist him in this gigantic operation the General has formed a syndicate, and active operations have already been commenced; but, so far, no great success seems to have attended them, and it is, as is stated, the coffee crop is much larger than General Blanco supposes, he and his associates are likely to find their task a heavy one. The General's fortune is variously estimated at from £2,000,000 to £4,000,000; but even the larger of these amounts would be a small equipment for the cornering of the market in Brazilian coffee, unless the attendant circumstances were much more favorable than in this instance they appear to be. — "Midas" in *Financial News*, May 4.

THE COFFEE TAX.

On the 21st day of the month of May, 1895, in this city of Rio de Janeiro, capital of the United States of Brazil, in the office of the financial council at the federal treasury, Dr. Affonso Augusto Moreira Penna, representing the state of Minas Geraes, Lieutenant-Colonel Augusto Frederico de Moraes de Mesquita Pimentel, director of the department of finance of the state of Rio de Janeiro, representing the said state, Colonel Pedro Gonçalves Dente, director-general of the treasury of the state of S. Paulo, representing that state, and Lieutenant-Colonel Augusto Calmon Nogueira da Gama, director of the treasury of the state of Espirito Santo, representing the said state, all here present and duly authorized by the presidents of the respective states for the special purpose of deliberating on the best method, taking into consideration the agreement made on March 5th of the present year between the secretaries of finance of the first two states, of collecting the tax on coffee from the aforesaid states exported through this capital, in order to attend to the complaints made against the present system of collecting the whole amount of 11% and of shipment without dependence on the presentation of the respective receipts, have read, after carefully discussing the question at three sittings, and giving due weight to all the complaints that have reached the knowledge of the governments of the four states against shipment without dependence on the presentation of the tax receipts, that, until the congresses or legislative assemblies of the said states shall be made, the following clauses shall be observed:

1.—The contracting states will continue to collect the said tax in the manner in which it is now collected.

2.—The entries for free shipment (*despachos livres de exportação*) that are known up to the present, or may become known hereafter, to have been made, will be respected up to the 15th of next June, after which will be invalidated all that shall not have been used for the shipment of coffee.

3.—On and after the 16th of June shippers, in the act of making entry for shipment to any point not in the Federal District, will be required to present a receipt (*guia, ou conhecimento*) of the tax state, or arrives at the place where the coffee is to be shipped, which this article refers to those which shall be issued after the date of the present agreement.

4.—To avoid an overplus of receipts resulting from the consumption of coffee in the Federal District these documents will be received in the shipment of coffee with the deduction of 15% of the quantity of coffee therein mentioned up to the 31st of December of the present year. Thereafter, or even before in case the stock of receipts to which the following clause refers, shall have been exhausted, the deduction will be 5%.

5.—Although, in virtue of the agreement on March 6th of the present year, all tax receipts issued before the date of the present agreement have been invalidated, nevertheless the governments of the four states agree, for the sake of equity, to accept those receipts for half the quantity of coffee mentioned therein, consistently with the documents mentioned in clause 3, it being understood, however, that such as are not used up to the 31st of next December will be invalidated.

6.—The weekly schedule for regulating the amount of the tax to be collected on coffee produced in the four states, exported through this capital, will, for the sake of uniformity, be organized by mutual agreement between the treasury agencies of the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes here established, in conformity with the rules adopted in a decree of the former state of the 27th of last April. These schedules will be published in the press and made known to the state treasuries of S. Paulo and Espirito Santo.

7.—In the performance of the duties resulting from this agreement the treasury agency of the state of Minas Geraes here established is empowered to act on behalf of the state of S. Paulo, and that of the state of Rio de Janeiro on behalf of the state of Espirito Santo.

8.—Receipts containing corrections, erasures, or other defects of a suspicious character will not be accepted for the purposes for which this agreement provides, except in virtue of the decision of the director of the treasury of the state to which the documents belong.

9.—The governments of the contracting states will, as specially as possible, issue decrees for the execution of the present agreement, which will afterward be communicated to the minister of finance with the request that he shall cause to be executed at the custom-house of Rio de Janeiro the portions whose execution depends on the said custom-house.

And in order that the foregoing may be placed on record four copies of the present agreement have been written and are signed by all the representatives of the contracting states.

COFFEE PLANTING IN AFRICA.

The Foreign Office has lately issued a report by Commissioner Johnston on coffee planting and health in British Central Africa, from which we extract what he has to say on the former subject. It should be added that the experiences of the planters of that section, and of the Ceylon planters interested in the colony, do not support Mr. Johnston's comments on the non-appearance of secondary branches. It would appear that his observations have been confined to some experiment where the planter has neglected to "top" his trees. The report is as follows:

A portion of British Central Africa has come into prominence lately from the introduction and cultivation of coffee. Undoubtedly, the fact may now be regarded as proved that the greater part of British Central Africa is admirably adapted by soil and climate to the cultivation of coffee, which indeed might very well become universal, for while the ordinary form of coffee does not flourish well below an altitude of 1,800 feet, the *Liberian* coffee prospers only at lower altitudes in the hot plains. It would almost seem as though the welfare of this Protectorate will be first founded on its coffee plantations, and the fact should be recorded for all time that this great boon is owed to the energy and enterprise of Mr. John Buchan, C.M.G., Mr. Buchanan first came to Central Africa as a horticulturist attached to the Church of Scotland mission. He brought with him a small coffee plant from the Edinburgh Botanical Gardens. This was carefully planted at the Blantyre mission, where, I think I am right in saying, it still lives. The berries of this plant have started the coffee plantations of the Shire highlands. There are now planted probably 2,000,000 trees in the Shire province, and the export of coffee has risen from about 5 tons in 1889 to about 45 tons in 1893; though it is now likely to increase by leaps and bounds, inasmuch as in the next two or three years some 1,500,000 coffee trees will come into bearing.

There are yet some difficulties to be overcome, however, before coffee planting can be pronounced a success. I mean a greater success than elsewhere. Our favourable conditions are the suitable climate, the just-sufficient rain supply, the enormous extent of virgin soil, and the relative abundance and cheapness of native labour. On the other hand, the coffee tree does not grow in Central Africa quite as it should, and as it grows in Ceylon, and, I believe, in the Brazils. In these latter countries the lower horizontal branches of the tree (which are those only that produce the berries), after yielding their first crop at maturity, give rise to secondary branches which bear the succeeding year, and which again give rise to other bearing branches; thus, the tree keeps on for a number of years continually furnishing a moderate quantity of berries. In Central Africa, on the other hand, the tree in its first matured produces an enormous crop of berries on the horizontal branches, but these, so far as is yet known, give rise to no secondary branches. After this first crop the horizontal branches die off, the tree goes on increasing in height, but bears very little more. So that it may not uselessly encumber the soil it is then cut down, but a period of at least two years then ensues before new shoots come up from the roots which again bear coffee. By some experiment in manuring or pruning, the coffee tree in Central Africa could be induced to give rise to secondary branches as it does in Ceylon and elsewhere, then coffee planting would become twice as profitable. Up to the present no sign has manifested itself of the dreaded coffee disease which ruined the coffee plantations in Ceylon. There is, however, a malady known as "energy berry" which occasionally makes its appearance, and the cause of which is sufficiently explanatory. The causes of this are not very clear, but are probably due to poor soil or small depth of soil, the roots soon coming in contact with the underlying rock. Fortunately, this complaint is not widely met with.

From the *Br. Cen. Africa Gazette*, February 4.

COFFEE IN BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA. Satisfactory prices have been realized on the sales of the past year's coffee crop from British Central Africa. The crop at present on the trees, throughout the country, is a heavy one; and the coffee export of 1895 should more than double that of 1894, which was 74 tons (that of 1893 being 42 tons).

With the large increase in export of coffee which can be now definitely looked forward to in the years 1895-6-7, a really serious question is presenting itself to planters in this country. The whole coffee crop requires to be sent down-river in the months of August, September and October. To send coffee away from the Shire Highlands later than November 1st is to run risks of damage from rain on the journey. The experience of shippers during the past season has been that it is almost impossible to send large quantities of perishable goods down the river to Tshirimo in the months of September and October, the river is then at its lowest and no steamers, or barges of any size, can safely ply;—during the past season, a large loaded with coffee was sunk, and consignments were also damaged during the previous year. The question really is, if settlers in B. C. A. are left to shift for themselves in this matter, *How are the coffee crops 1896-7 going to be carried to Tshirimo?* And it would appear to us that some speedy and really united action is necessary; otherwise the time will be quickly upon us when we shall find the country full of coffee which there is no hope of getting to the coast before the rains; and there is little doubt that any coffee kept in the country during the damp months will suffer in colour and quality, and consequently in value.

Under any circumstances it is not possible to use boats and canoes, for the transport of coffee on such a river as the Shire between Tshirimo and Kamerra, without serious risks, which will either prohibit insurance, or render necessary the payment of very high premiums.

We learn from Mr. John Moir, of Lauderdale estate, Manje, that the rainfall on that estate for the 365 days ending with January 1895 was 104 inches. This is probably the highest recorded rainfall in any settled portion of B. C. A., and we should have been almost inclined to think there might possibly have been some error in the registration, but that Mr. Moir is an old and experienced observer.

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HOW BASE-BALL IS PLAYED.

One of the genial editors of *The Southern Cross*, of Buenos Aires, who writes under the nom de plume of "Che Bruno," went out to Belgrano a few days ago to see a game of base-ball. Being an Irishman, and a cosmopolitan as well, he did not fail to thoroughly enjoy the game and to appreciate all its most salient features. Having been asked what he thought of it, he has given his impressions somewhat at length and much to the point. They are as follows:

"When I arrived on the field Buenos Aires was doing an innings. A youngster from Rosario with a cherub face and long legs was taking standing shots at a Buenos Aires man who stood in the corner of chalked square, about 5 feet each way, and defended himself with a club. Behind the man with the club stood another Rosario man, dressed very much like a diver. He was stopping all the projectiles that had missed the gentleman in the dock, or whatever is the proper name to apply to the deadly quadrilateral figure afore-mentioned.

As I said before, base ball is a sort of glorified rounders, made scientific and deadly and technical by careful study. In the centre of the scaffold upon which the club man stands, is a diamond shaped plate about a foot square. If the ball passes over this three times without the striker hitting it, something happens to him. If he strikes at the ball three times and misses it, he is also called to account. If five balls pass over the establishment in an orthodox way and he fails to take effective action, something else happens to him. If the ball, instead of passing over and getting into the armpit-protected diver, called the catcher, behind—

behind—the ball, I say, instead of doing this, turns in and investigates the ribs or trunk of the man with the club, another thing happens to him. No matter what happens to him, it is always something exciting and dangerous. To an unsophisticated bystander it would seem to be as easy for an ordinary man to shelter himself from a shower of hailstones with his walking stick, as for that man in the dock to protect himself from death with his solitary club. Yet he does it. Sometimes he manages to get his club in contact with a ball, which is sent flying into the next parish. When a man succeeds in hitting the ball, he runs. He has to run all round the square in order to score. He does this all at a time, or by sections, as the case may be. If the ball goes away far enough, he may manage to make his round in safety. If not, he has to do it by bits and scraps, running from one corner to another, according as he gets a chance. At every corner of the square there is a bag of sawdust, which he has to touch with his foot, in passing. If, when running from one bag of sawdust to another, one of his opponents manages to get a foot on the bag towards which he is running, at the same time holding the ball in his hand, then the running man is out. At every corner there is an opposite player to the man who is running, so he has to look out for himself. If two men are running round the square and a comrade of theirs strikes the ball with his club and runs, all are put out if the ball is caught by one of the opposing players before it touches the ground. There are many other ways of being put out also, which I mean to study up when I have time. In fact, it is very difficult to do anything at all only get put out. A man is handicapped on all sides. He is answerable and is held responsible for his own and other fellows' bad luck and blunders. When he manages to make a clean run he is applauded, and he highly deserves it.

I notice that base-ball players during the game become alarmingly inaccurate in their statements. The umpire is there of course to show fair play, but he is often so much surrounded with difficulties that it is even difficult for him to say whether he is alive or not. On last Sunday, one of the Rosario men wanted to pass a vote of censure on the umpire every five minutes. Another Rosario man would approach the umpire and make misleading statements. Anon a Buenos Aires man would come forward to the unfortunate umpire and de-
"that the other fellows were cheating. On a kicked the ball and was put out—according to the rules of the game—yet he spent five minutes in trying to talk the umpire over to his point of view. This is called bluffing the umpire. Here I must make a digression. The word bluff is hardly new—yet it may require explanation.

It is a kind of cross between a noun and a verb—although it is often a verb than a noun. It can only be defined by parables. Suppose Judas were to come back and stump Palestine in order to prove that he was the dearest man of his epoch, that would be bluff. Suppose Jabez when he gets home writes a book to the effect that he is a victim and not a victimizer, that would be bluff. When Juarez Celman calls himself a patriotic citizen with a clear and elevated conscience, that is bluff. When a man is run out, or caught out, or shot out at base-ball, and when he goes to the umpire and swears for two minutes that he is not out at all, and that the other fellows, aided and abetted by the umpire, are trying to cheat him, that is decidedly bluff. And when the umpire decides, in spite of all the swearing, that the player is out, if the player then makes a speech to the assembled multitude condemning the umpire for a cheat, a blind man, a sofie, and a supernatated curiosity that should be preserved in a pickle jar as a lesson to future generations, that also is most undoubtedly bluff. On last Sunday everybody tried to bluff the umpire. The Buenos Aires players did it just as well as the Rosario players, and the bystanders also did their part. I called a prominent American aside and remonstrated. I said that this conduct looked very much like cheating.

"Well, perhaps it is; but you see the other fellows do it too. It is the business, you know. Must go in for it."

"But does it not make things rather unpleasant for the umpire?"

"How?"

"Well, when his decisions are questioned upon dishonourable grounds!"

"No, sir, that don't matter a—circumstance. Why, bless you, I've seen matches where 10,000 people stood up and kicked against the umpire."

"What did he do after that?"

"Nothing—went on umpiring all serene. The man was well paid. Umpiring is a good business in the States. But say, how do you like the game? Fine, isn't it?"

"The umpire was a gentleman called Farmer—a modest, obliging, civil-spoken man. I felt for him and during an interval of the match I approached to offer him sympathy. When I touched upon the opposition made so frequently to his decisions, he grinned and said: 'Oh that's nothing when you're used to it. Why, I once knew of an umpire being lynched.'"

"My goodness! What had he done?"

"Well, I don't know. Rain came on after the lynching, so the boys separated before they tried him. But say, how do you like the game?—a corker isn't it?"

Once during the game a Rosario man hid the ball in his cap and did a square deal on a Buenos Aires man, one of the oldest players on the field. The trap was a success and the Buenos Aires man was put out. A mighty cheer greeted the successful dodge. The Buenos Aires man retired in infinite disgust. It was not that he minded being put out. What he objected to was that the antiquated trick should be worked off on a man of his standing in the game. It was sickening, he said. The manager of a very important company was standing near, and I asked him if there were many tricks like this in base ball.

"Tricks?" he said. "Why, it's all tricks and science. It exercises the head as well as the muscles. How do you like it?—a buster isn't it?"

Consul Baker was there, and seeing me he called me aside for a moment. "Look here," he said, "if you report this game, let that umpire down as easy as you can. He's a strictly honest man."

"In fact, Consul, it's a strictly honest game from beginning to end."

"Yes, in a friendly way. But say, what do you think about it as a game? Beats them all, doesn't it?"

"The American minister, Hon. Mr. Buchanan, was there too. There is a good deal of spirited diplomacy in base ball. Mr. Buchanan used to play long ago, when he was a boy. He looks so solid and comfortable and sedate now, it is difficult to imagine that this affable diplomat once bluffed the umpire, and hid the ball in his cap, and did all the other square dealing characteristic of the game. I heard him converse a little with another gentleman, and if I caught his remarks properly they were as follows:—

"No game like it—don't you think so? Leaves them all miles behind—doesn't it?"

Chewing-gum is also a feature of the game to which I did not refer the last time. Chewing-gum has an affinity to the American rocking chair. The physiological peculiarities that gave rise to one have given rise to the other. With the rocking chair you can work off some of your superabundant muscular sensation. With the chewing-gum you can keep your jaws going from morning till night. A great many of the players were chewing it. Those who were so engaged, talked less than the others. One young gentleman became so talkative that he had to be submitted to gum. The operation was only partially successful. The talk bulged out of him whenever he bent his knees or opened his mouth. They put him to catch in the hope of keeping him silent, but he talked away still. When he took his stand on the scaffold he began to talk at the executioner, or pitcher, who was standing ready to shoot. Exasperated beyond all bounds, the crowd called out to him: "shut your head!" He shut it. But he talked by pantomime and had everybody half dead from laughing at him. Finally a projectile from the cherub with the long legs and arms of steel got into his chest. He dropped his club and rubbed himself a little. Then the fountains of his great deep opened up and he talked, talked like a rookery. He has not stopped since. In running round he got ambitious and wanted to do too much, so the bystanders yelled at him: "Hold on to your second base there and shut your head!" It seems he had already lost one base through the advanced state of talk into which he had worked himself. I heard them say to another man also during the game: "Hold your third base there." He had already lost two. I turned to an obliging American and asked:

"A base ball player must be rather well supplied with bases—no?"

He beamed upon me and asked me to explain a little. I said:—"It seems to me that a man who can run around out there shedding bases like that must have a good stock of them—where does get them?"

"Sir, you are mistaken. The bases alluded to by the players are the bags of sawdust."

"Ah! and not the—"

"No, not the other. What do you think of this game, though—Takes the entire bakery, doesn't it?"

"It's a wonderful game, sir. How long would it take a man to learn it?"

"Oh, a very short time. Two or three weeks. Of course, to become a record breaker you would want infinite practice. But a fortnight's play would suffice to get you up in the principal rules and to enable you to swap lies with ease and dignity about the game."

Rosario lost the game on Sunday. The Buenos Aires team took their visitors over to the Pavilion and gave them a banquet. The Hon. Mr. Bachanan looked in in the course of the evening and made a speech, after which every man on both sides made a speech. The umpire also spoke, defending his action during the day. That was the end of it. I have no more information about base ball at present.

CHE BUONO.

From the *Teatle Mercury*.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AS A RIVAL TO AUSTRALIA.

The special series of articles which are appearing in New Zealand journals on the Argentine republic, by William Bateman, a sheep-farmer, do not favour the view that the republic will prove a very formidable rival to Australia's future trade in wool, live stock and meat. He paints his pictures with colours widely different from what we have seen from other authorities. Like the paper dollar, the face value of which is 4s. 2d., but the actual value in English coin is, some of the accounts from the "great rising country" probably have been too much towards the sanguine side. Mr. Bateman states that with an uncertain climate, and no artificial feed of any kind in dry seasons, millions of sheep, horses and horned cattle are annually starved to death. The loss of live stock of all kinds for the past season has been unprecedented. The season has been so severe that many of the sheep-farmers in the northern part of the province of Buenos Ayres have lost all their sheep. He says:—

The position of many unfortunate sheep-farmers of this republic in a nutshell is this:—His yearly rental may be put down at 1s. per head; expenses 6d. per head, moving sheep for two months; extra rent, 1s. per head; total, 2s. 6d. per head. The wool return at—say 4 lb. per head, 3d. per lb.—is 1s., making a loss of 1s. 3d. per head. This is the result, allowing that the sheep-owner keeps the capital of his sheep intact. In case he loses one-half his flock, his loss is so much the greater, because he has been paying upon sheep that afterwards died. Even if he had not gone to the trouble of moving his sheep, thus saving the moving expenses and extra rent, and saves his increase, it would take him all that he could do to make both ends meet. An acquaintance of mine shifted 2,500 sheep in November last, and, after paying an extra heavy rent, in the last dust storm lost every sheep. They got together in points, and were literally smothered in dust, the three men in charge of the sheep barely escaping with their lives. The position of a neighbour of mine may be thus described:—He rented one league of good land, say 6,400 acres, upon which he comfortably carried in a good average season 15,000 sheep of his own and increase, and rented a run for a flock, of 2,000 sheep to a Spaniard. A class of locust not so large as a grasshopper made its appearance, devouring all kinds of vegetation. The Spaniard did not shift his sheep, and he commenced to lose them from starvation at the rate of 150 per day until he lost the whole. The owner of these 15,000 sheep, which were in good condition, rented land at 6d. per head per month, and promptly removed the whole of his flock except 100 sheep, and to a great extent saved the bulk of his flocks. His losses were, however, over 30 per cent. This league of land, although unstocked for two months, did not sustain the 100 sheep left, as most of them died from hunger.

Dry seasons, duststorms, locusts, and bad systems of management appear to be the present great drawbacks to pastoral life in the Argentine republic. The duststorms, vividly described with all their horrors by Mr. Bateman, are as terrifying as the greatest bush fire of Australia. These storms if violent last for several hours. Anyone who is out in them has to occasionally shift his position, or he would get covered over with dust and be buried alive. Where there are slight obstructions, such as sheep yards, in a great many places they have been completely buried in dust to the height of the top rail. Some of the sluggish running streams have been for miles silted up with dust from bank to bank. The Arroyo del Media, a running stream six miles west from where Mr. Bateman resided, was filled up with dust and surface rubbish from bank to bank for seven leagues, or 21 English miles, and in consequence until heavy rains came the water-course was completely blocked up. In January, 1894, there were three of these duststorms, and the railway between Buenos Ayres and Rosario was so much blocked by piles of dust and dead animals that traffic had to be suspended for several days.

MANY of the governments of Central and South America, though enormously pretensions and wearing an outside veneer of civilisation, have not responded to its requirements or fulfilled the hopes that were formed of them. They have not preserved internal order, they have failed to punish crime and fraud; they are corrupt to an extraordinary degree; they have plundered their own citizens, and acted with bad faith to the foreigners to whom they owe so much. They have rewarded and extolled as meritorious acts that ought to have been punished as criminal. The history of the Argentine republic in recent years has been a continuous record of gross political immorality and corruption. That of Uruguay has been little better. That of Brazil under Fonseca and Peixoto, that of Chili under Balmaceda and Montt, and that of Peru under Caceres, belong to the same category. Much of this mischief has no doubt been due to a misapprehension of the Monroe doctrine. The argument is irresistible that if the United States takes upon herself the protection of Central and South America from European interference, she must see that the Central and South American governments behave themselves properly. In other words, she must be the policeman.—*Transport*, London, May 3.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 28th, 1895.

It would be interesting to know why Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque goes to the most arbitrary and despotic governments in Europe for precedents to justify the bill now before Congress for the expulsion of foreigners. If we are to believe what we so frequently hear, despotism has been expelled from Brazil and a free, constitutional republican government has been substituted in its place. And yet, the self-constituted expounders and advocates of this new government are nearly all demanding extreme despotic measures against everybody and everything not wholly in accord with their own personal opinions! This assuredly is not characteristic of a free and enlightened republic. In fact, there is nothing republican about it. It is more like the irresponsible despotism which oppresses Turkey, or Russia, or China. It places Brazil on a level with Siam, merely substituting a nominally elected despot for a hereditary one. The deputy ought to know that something more than a mere name is required in these matters, that freedom is something more than a word of eight letters, that a republic is a system of government and not a mere name. The substitution of an elected despot for a hereditary one, is not a change of government in any practical sense, for it neither changes the condition of the governed, nor curbs the oppressive powers of the ruler. To declare a country free where no freedom exists and where every man is subject to despotic authority and caprice, is too absurd for serious consideration. Were there not so much peril, and suffering, and injustice in it, we might laugh at it as the grandest farce of the century.

THERE are two capital objections to the enormous military expenditure to which the last government tried to bind this country: 1st, inability to meet the cost without incurring increased deficits and consequent interest-bearing indebtedness; 2nd, the danger arising from a preponderance of a turbulent military element. According to a morning contemporary, the deficit in the first draft of the financial budget about to be laid before Congress, reaches the very important sum of 66,000,000\$. And it may be assumed that this sum does not include the supplementary and extraordinary credits which comprise so large a part of each year's expenditures. If this deficit represented reproductive improvements, or permanent additions to the wealth of the country, there would be some excuse for them, and the taxpayer might feel that he is paying for something which is to enrich his countrymen and contribute to their happiness and progress. But the bulk of it—and probably more than half—is to be expended on ironclads, cruisers, torpedo boats, steel gun towers for fortresses, cannon, rifles, ammunition, uniforms and equipments for an exaggerated army and navy. Not one of

these expenditures will add a single iota to the industries and productive wealth of the country. They represent waste—and nothing else. If the money were thrown into the sea, the country would remain just as rich, and much safer, than it will be through these military expenditures. There is no use in denying the facts, nor remaining blind to the consequences. A large military force is a source of weakness and peril. The productive energies of the country cannot support it, nor can the civic elements resist or counteract its naturally aggressive tendencies. A large and well equipped army in this country means that it will be ruled by a military government, that civil liberty will be suppressed, and that military rivalries and revolts will soon become frequent incidents in the life of the nation. All these are logical consequences of an arbitrary government in a nominally free country, where a small class absorbs power and the masses are ignorant, poor and mercenary. Brazil is a dangerous field in which to try these experiments of partizan rule, for in time it will naturally divide into sections and develop hostile factions. The principles of civil liberty are as yet practically unknown, law is made secondary to personal interest, and the slow processes of the ballot-box and courts are little respected by men impatient of control and greedy for power. Instead of repressing these tendencies, the military elements will increase them, for they will add scores of ambitious officers to the ranks of those who are seeking for power, and violent measures to the arbitrary methods employed by unscrupulous politicians. The founders of the republic of the United States were aware of these dangers and provided against them by keeping the military power within the narrowest limits. Brazil will not be acting unwisely if she follows that example.

THE telegram from Paris in regard to a conflict in the disputed territory between Brazil and French Guiana, which was published here yesterday morning, has not been confirmed, but still it indicates a possibility which deserves serious consideration. Some time ago it was reported that gold had been discovered in this territory, and that adventurous mining prospectors were already exploring the district. Not to be left behind in this quest, the newspapers of Pará urged that the Brazilians should also push their fortunes in this direction and take possession of the wealth which naturally belongs to them. Under such conditions, a conflict between the two claimants to the territory in dispute could not fail to occur. The French and Brazilian governments ought then to have provided for the settlement of the boundary question without delay, for there is no situation so productive of conflicts as that which results from the search for gold in a new mining district. It was incumbent, therefore, on both governments to provide against these possible conflicts, and this they have failed to do. Whether the reported fighting is true, or not, the responsibility still rests upon the two governments to have this long-standing controversy settled. If it is true, then they alone are responsible for the consequences. A fight between citizens of the two countries under such circumstances does not imply aggression or insult on either side; it is simply a collision between adventurous spirits, in which politics or patriotism has no place. The incident, however, brings the obligation nearer to both governments of settling the dispute, so that the contested district may be brought under the control of some recognized authority.

THE PORT OF IMBETIBA, BRAZIL.

Brig "CURLEW."

BARBADOS, April 1st, 1895.

Messrs. Charles H. Jones & Co., Cardiff.

Dear Sir: I arrived here on the 29th of March from Imbetiba, 31 days passage; I am now trying to find a charter for United States or Canada, but there is poor prospect of finding any paying business, and I have not been able to do anything yet, as there is but little demand for vessels. I thought perhaps you might like to hear my report of Imbetiba, also some of your friends would like to know what sort of a place it is. I will now try and give a full account of my experience at that port. I arrived at Santa Anna Island, February 2nd, p. m., on the

morning of the 3rd set flag for pilot, and, as there was no appearance of one coming off, at noon sailed in and anchored about 300 feet outside the piers, the weather being fine. Monday morning Feb. 4th, pilot came aboard, warped the vessel alongside the pier moored with two anchors ahead 45 fathoms on each, and 1 1/2 inches chain from shore on to each quarter, besides hawsers abreast, fore and aft; entered at custom-house same morning, had to wait one day for money from Rio de Janeiro to pay duty on cargo, commenced discharging on the 6th Feb., had to use the steam crane for hoisting out cargo; vessels cannot very well discharge there without doing so on account of the vessel tugging so much, caused by the undertow. I had a good set of from 10 to 12 inch fenders which were all crushed up. During my stay at Imbetiba, 23 days, there were 5 days it was impossible to discharge owing to the sea and undertow. Finished discharging on 14th, took in ballast on the 15th, and warped vessel about 200 fathoms from the piers and anchored awaiting settlement of freight. The coal co's are represented by a clerk manager, the head office being in Rio, and the vessel has to await their pleasure. My account was sent to Rio on 15th Feb. and I did not receive account and settlement before the afternoon of the 23rd, 8 1/2 days after cargo was discharged, and I am informed that all vessels receive the same treatment. For information I made inquiries if any vessel had ever brought a second cargo to Imbetiba, but could not find a single one, and I had cause to believe it true before I left there. I cleared at the custom-house on 16th, and it was well I did so or I might have been fined 1,000\$000 for sailing before clearing, which I had to do to save our lives. In reference to the fine of 1,000\$000 the bark "Carl", after having finished discharging 23rd Feb., but not being able to clear at the custom house, got the land breeze and sailed out to a safe anchorage at Santa Anna Island; next day at the custom house captain was informed he was under a fine of 1000\$000 for sailing before clearing. I was informed by the pilot and consignee's agent that I could be perfectly safe with 20 fathoms of cable, as there was no danger of any heavy winds that time of the year. I held on alright until the morning of the 17th, when the sea began to heave in from the S. E. Gulf, there being very little wind up to that time. At 4 p. m., let go second anchor, and paid out sufficient chain to hold in any ordinary gale. We held on some time until the sea began to break so hard that we must either part our cables, or drag ashore, and, as the wind was still light, there was not much chance of saving the vessel by making sail and shipping the cables, the wind blowing direct on shore; but as that was my only hope of saving the vessel and our lives, I decided to make the attempt, which was done as quickly as possible, and none too soon as I was barely able to clear the rocks as the sea was so much heavier than the wind. It was about 8 a. m., of Feb. 17, when I shipped the cables, at that time the sea was breaking 1 1/2 miles outside, the vessel having dragged within 1/2 cable of the shore.

I worked the vessel clear, and on the 19th came back to Santa Anna and anchored under its lee. The sea going down a little I then took a lifeboat and part of my crew with other help tried to recover my anchors, but without success and therefore lost two anchors and 105 fathoms chain. Perhaps it would not be out of place a small matter to show the good will of the Coal Co's representatives. I had taken notice of a grapple in one of the boats used for mooring the vessels at that port, and picking up the mooring with, so I thought I could easily borrow it. When I got on shore and expressed a wish to do so, I was told I could not borrow, but could hire one at 30\$000 per day, also a boat at 30\$000 per day, and men at 5\$000. I intimated that the first two articles were quite cheap, but Mr. Representative said that was the usual charge, so I concluded I was not the first one who had lost anchors at Imbetiba, and in case I should meet any shipmasters bound for that port I would not forget to advise them to get 30\$000 worth of grapple as it is a very useful thing, and quite a luxury at Imbetiba, and a good supply of fenders will come in very useful, and if you will allow your humble servant to suggest, and I think you could do the shipping a great favor by having the substance of these lines or that part your judgment thinks would most benefit the shipping published, as I think the port very much misrepresented, and I also find

by the book of directions that it is termed a free port, it might have been some years ago, but it is so no more and for the benefit of those interested and wish to know, I wish pleasure inclose a copy of port charges at Imbetiba.

I will now beg leave to draw to a close hoping to have the pleasure of visiting your port soon again, and that you will secure me some good paying freight when I do, but draw a line across Imbetiba and I will remain yours very truly.

(Signed,) J. GRUNDMAST.

Master brig "Curlew."

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Imbetiba, Feb. 15, 1895.

THE COFFEE QUESTION.

A coffee exporter writes us as follows in regard to the absurd tangle which the authorities have created for themselves in the collection of the export duty on coffee:—

"Now that the *café* question has been settled in a manner which, it is to be presumed, will satisfy planters, commissioners and shippers, it is not well to give a little attention to the exporters?

They have nothing to do with the internal economy of the republic, nor with complicated methods of solving simple problems. But the shipper has a right to exact from the government a clear definition of his position.

Is he, or is he not to be allowed to ship his coffee free?

If not, what is the export duty?

If the government expects merchants, after buying their coffee, to go clanking through the city to hand up *grana* that will allow them to ship their goods, subjecting themselves to the ever varying exactions of the *guia* trucks, it will be insisting on a *libell* trade, and, what is worse, posing in a very ridiculous manner before the rest of the world. It would be the same thing if Ferrari were to declare his *opera* free, but visitors must provide themselves with a ticket. There is no official place for the sale of tickets, make the best bargain you can with any *caféista*.

After all, it is to be supposed that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

Quis vitium amplexatur ipsam, proemia sibi tollas."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 20.—Senate.—Senator Cruz spoke on Piauí politics. Barão do Landed insisted on the question of military murders. He advised the President not to be unduly influenced by the murders and illegitimate demands of the military class, which is after all merely a small fraction of the nation. He moved to ask for information as to what had become of prisoners on every one of the government ships, flaming for this purpose a series of questions intended to prevent evasive answers. The motion was voted, but the Senate rejected a motion for obtaining from Rear-Admiral Casuar Rodrigues explicit information as to what his alleged atrocious conduct towards Capt. Lorenz and his nephews. The committee on justice and legislation reported against the approval of the prefect's veto to the resolution of the municipal council authorizing an contract with Luiz Carlos de Moura for an elevated railway in this city.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Peleio Moacyr made a speech which was devoted principally to an attack on Councillor Silveira Martins, whom he charged with having said that it is better to be a Rio Grande freeman than a Brazilian slave. Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque defended the bill on the expulsion of foreigners. The right of the government to expel foreigners, he said, is acknowledged in every European country except England. Deputy Sá Peixoto also spoke in favor of the bill, which was opposed by Deputies Valadares and Serzedello. Deputy Valadares said that he did not believe that foreign governments whose subjects have come to Brazil under the belief furnished on provisions of the constitution that their rights would be respected, will consent to the subjection of those rights to the caprice of the government.

MAY 21.—Senate.—The Senate rejected the bill for restoring the insane asylum to the Santa Casa da Misericórdia and passed a bill from the Chamber of Deputies granting a pension of 2,600\$000 per annum to the former bishop of the diocese of Rio de Janeiro.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Ercio Coelho made a violent attack on foreign nations, foreigners and the Rio press, especially the *Journal do Commercio*. Deputies Nilo Peçanha and Medeiros e Albuquerque discussed the bill on expulsion of foreigners. Deputies Coelho Cintra, Augustin Severo, Alberto Torres and Francisco Glycerio spoke on the bill reviving a lapse grant made to the Chopim railway company.

MAY 22.—Senate.—Senator Vicente Machado complained of the delay in placing on the docket the bill from the Chamber of Deputies approving the acts of the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto during the existence of martial law. He said that the committees which have to report on

this bill should have the courage to express freely their opinion. He also complained of the delay in confirming the appointment of the prefect of the Federal District. Senator Leite e Oliveira defended the committee. The Senate approved the veto of the prefect of the Federal District to the resolution of the municipal chamber authorizing a contract for an elevated railway. *Chamber of Deputies.*—The chair explained what had occurred in the previous day with regard to the representative of the *Journal do Commercio*, stating that the latter had received the same treatment as the representatives of other papers. Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque complained of the delay of the Senate in taking action on the bill approving the acts of the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

May 27.—*Senate.*—The committee on the constitution and legislation reported in favor of the bill. This bill grants amnesty to all persons taking part directly or indirectly in the Rio Grande revolution and in that of September 6th, 1893, provided they lay down their arms and present themselves to the civil or military authorities in Brazil, or to Brazilian legations or consulates in foreign countries. From the provisions of this bill are excluded leaders who have planned, instigated, or directed the revolutionary movements. It is expressly declared that the amnesty granted does not imply the return of military officers to their places in active service. The time allowed the revolutionists to avail themselves of the amnesty granted is 90 days, to count from the date of the law; but the President is empowered to extend the time, if he deems it advisable.

May 24.—*Senate.*—The committee on the constitution and legislation reported in favor of the bill from the Chamber of Deputies approving the act committed during the existence of martial law by the late Vice-President of the republic Marshal Floriano Peixoto. In their report the committee places on record the statement that the approval embraces only the 43 decrees communicated to Congress by the said Vice-President. In regard to other acts communicated by the latter and his agents, the report says: "Other acts that may involve constitutional subjects, measures beyond those which the head of the executive branch of the government and his agents are authorized to adopt, cannot absolutely be included in the bill. Some of them exceed the limits of the competence of the national Congress, which can approve no measure that is contrary to the constitution of the republic. Others are beyond the sphere of the government, since the judiciary has been empowered to take cognizance thereof, and the division of authority between the different branches of government, each of which works within a limited sphere of action, is the basis of the organization of the republic. Moreover, Congress is unable to decide upon acts to which it is unacquainted and which, not having been submitted to its consideration, cannot be examined in such a manner as to enable it to discriminate those appertaining to its sphere of action from such as belong to that of the other branches of the government." Barão do Lathario read to the Senate a letter from Barão de Itatuy and D. Adelaide Rios da Gama narrating the tragic details of the murder of Barão de Itatuy and his son, Dr. Afonso da Gama d'Ega by government troops in Santa Catharina and asking him to assist them in discovering what has become of the bodies of the victims. Senator Coelho Rodrigues moved to authorize the chair to make a contract for publishing the debates of the Senate in some paper having large circulation. *Chamber of Deputies.*—The Chamber adjourned in token of respect for the memory of Deputy Francisca Santiago.

May 25.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Zama after declaring that the people of Bahia do not approve of the attitude of Deputy Erico Coelho towards the Portuguese minister, proceeded to describe the political situation in that state, which, he said, like that in Rio Grande do Sul, Alagoas and Sergipe, is terrible. The people of Bahia, he declared, have borne their wrongs with heroic resignation; but, notwithstanding the moderation which they have displayed, they are capable of energetic action, and unless those wrongs are redressed, there will yet be a day of terrible retribution. He opposed a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of six to take into consideration the memorial addressed to Congress by the Bahia legislature and to suggest measures for maintaining in that state the legislative republican form of government. Deputy Vergueiro, who is declared in his own name and in that of his friends, while dissenting from Deputy Zama's opinions, they are anxious that the question should be discussed. Deputy Erico Coelho protested against Deputy Zama's strictures on his conduct and called upon republicans to rally around the institutions of the country, which he considers endangered. If these institutions are overthrown, he exclaimed, let us struggle to re-establish them, and, if we fail, let us leave the task as a legacy to our children. Deputy Nereziello moved to refer to the committee on the constitution and public works the bill on river navigation.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The governor of Espírito Santo has accepted the proposal of Barão de Sampaio Vianna and engineers George Coakes and Paula Pessoa for lighting Victoria with gas.
—In S. Paulo on the 20th inst. João Riedel committed suicide on account of having lost at gambling money in his possession belonging to Congressman Barão de Andaraí.
—At Aracaju there seems to exist a reign of terror. Several arrests have been made and many people, to avoid arrest, are leaving the town. Col. Valladao evidently considers a strong military government necessary in Sergipe.
—In Santa Catharina proceedings were commenced, on the 8th inst., against 62 persons accused of the crime of conspiracy, to of the accused being present. The court overruled the objection made in its competence in view of the legislation changing the venue of such cases to the nearest district court in territory not under martial law at the time in which the alleged crime was said to have been committed. Witnesses were examined on the 9th.

—It is reported in S. Paulo that the Japanese parliament has voted a law favorable to emigration from Japan to Brazil, and that the government of that country will probably grant permission without dependence on a treaty, for Japanese emigrants to embark for Brazilian ports. Japan is a strong naval power, and it will be necessary for the S. Paulo planters to be very circumspect in their treatment of Japanese laborers. It will be dangerous to hunt them with dogs.

THE AMAPÁ FRONTIER.

According to a telegram from Paris, dated the 26th, a conflict had occurred in the disputed territory between Brazil and French Guiana, resulting in casualties on both sides. The dispatch says that the Brazilian chief Cabral (who figured as president of the republic established there) had surprised and killed Capt. Lumar, who had come to Amapá with some sailors in pursuit of fugitives. A fight then ensued, the French attacking and destroying the town of Amapá, killing 60 men of Cabral's forces. The French had 5 killed and 20 wounded. The news was received by telegram from Cayenne.

No direct news by way of Pará has been received here up to date, consequently Cabral's version of the conflict is unknown.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

A telegram from Montevideo says that many of the revolutionists have already declared that they will not avail themselves of the amnesty which will be offered them if the respective bill becomes law. To those who are acquainted with the origin of the revolution, this is not surprising. Before the people of Rio Grande took up arms against the usurping governor, 15,000 citizens had been driven into exile by that government's agents, who denied them the privilege of living at home in the peaceful enjoyment of their civil and political rights. Facundo Tavares had been wounded and thrown into prison and his sons had been murdered. Haemel had also been murdered and many other atrocious crimes had been perpetrated by those who, aided by the federal troops, had seized the control of public affairs in that state.

None of these wrongs, nor others that have since been committed, have ever been redressed, nor is there the slightest indication that the usurping governor will respect the rights of his political adversaries. Why, then, should the revolutionists avail themselves of an amnesty which offers them no security and which, like the pardon granted to enlisted men by decree of January 1st, seems intended to reduce the strength of the revolutionists and deprive a pretext for extending from an unwilling nation additional resources for carrying on an unpopular war?

Julio de Castilhos has issued a decree for organizing the judiciary of the state. A copy of this decree will be sent to the municipal councils for the purpose of inviting comment thereon. At the end of three months Castilhos will take into consideration the various suggestions that are made in regard to the decree, which will then, either in its present form or with such alterations as he may see proper to make, enter definitely into operation. Tremendous as Peixoto's method of giving Brazil its first constitution.

Telegrams in regard to military operations in the state are vague and contradictory. According to one of the telegrams Appareio Saravia was, at last accounts, encamped near Bagé. Other telegrams, however, state that he has taken Piratininga and that a part of his force under Carlos Chagas has defeated and wounded Elias Amaro at Herval.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Sorocabana extension from Taubaté to Itapetininga, São Paulo, was formally opened to traffic on the 11th inst.

—The directors of the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul railway are paying a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the year ended December last, carrying forward \$16,146.

At the last general meeting of the Central Bahia company, which was held in London on the 8th inst., the directors reported that they were in negotiation with the Brazilian government for the extension of the main line toward Rio de Contas, and the branches toward Mundo Novo and to Maragapé, with a direct steamboat service from the latter place to Bahia. The directors also announced the election of Mr. Joseph Lawson to a vacancy on the board of directors. Mr. Lawson's residence in Rio de Janeiro and nearness to the railway, together with his intimate knowledge of the company's affairs, will render him a most valuable addition to the board. The directors likewise reported that the Brazilian government had authorized the company to change its name from "The Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia Railway Co., Ltd." to that of "The Central Bahia Railway Co., Ltd.," which change was approved by the shareholders.

LOCAL NOTES

—The new Italian minister arrived on the 27th inst.

—Gen. Moura, ex-commander of the 6th military district, arrived here from Rio Grande on the 23rd inst.

—At the public garden on the Campo de Sant' Anna there are employed 2 gardeners, 18 laborers and 4 guards.

—Last Friday a committee from the municipal council called on the new Portuguese minister, Councillor Thomaz Ribeiro.

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that the conference between the minister of foreign affairs and the Uruguayan minister last Tuesday was very cordial and satisfactory.

—The minister of foreign affairs says that the report in regard to Minister Mendonça's bellicose utterances, is untrue. On the contrary, the *Herald* correspondent at the River, who is not unknown to the friends of Minister Mendonça here, says that he is advised that the reported interview is true. Perhaps we had better wait for the American papers before going on with the dispute.

—Gen. Conrado de Nieneyer has resigned the post of adjutant-general of the army and has been succeeded by Gen. Machado Bittencourt.

—Dr. Silva Costa, who was himself a political prisoner, has been employed by the director of the penitentiary to conduct his defense in the suit for damages instituted by Gen. Cabral.

—One of the charges brought by Congressman Macedo against Silveira Martins is that of having said that it is better to be a Rio Grande free man than a Brazilian slave. Does the congressman think that it is better to be a Brazilian slave than a Rio Grande free man?

—The carriage in which Gen. Flores was murdered was sold at auction last Tuesday at the custom-house for the payment of duties. It had been imported shortly after the murder, but for some time had never been withdrawn from the custom-house. The price paid for it was only 95,800.

—Many of the congressmen elected under martial law seem to labor under a deep-rooted conviction that the legislation of Brazil is altogether too liberal and they are consequently industriously engaged in searching for the most illiberal provisions in the laws of other countries for the purpose of correcting what they evidently think their country's principal defect.

—Deputy Nilo Peçanha now wants to facilitate the "nationalization" of foreign vessels. Liberal shipping laws would of course effect that purpose, but this is not the way Nilo wants it done. *Vi et armis* is his motto, and everything must be done by act of revolution. If now someone would move to facilitate the nationalization of Nilo himself, the republic might be saved.

—Gen. José Pereira da Graça Junior has been appointed commander of the national guard of this city, vice Gen. Machado Bittencourt, who has been appointed adjutant-general of the army. In the time of the provisional government Gen. Graça was arrested for having published the *Tratado* on its articles against Minister Quintino Bocayna's boundary treaty with the Argentine republic.

—Dr. Artur Rios, acting-president of the Chamber of Deputies, prohibited, last Tuesday, the entrance of the representative of the *Journal do Commercio* into the press gallery of that chamber. In retaliation for the prohibition, which is supposed to be due to the article in which the *Journal* censured the violent language of some of the deputies that paper states that it will be unable to report the debates of the chamber if it is deprived of the proper means of doing so.

—Last Thursday Antonio Valentim do Nascimento and his two sons were attacked by footpads in the Rio Sapirú tunnel and robbed of a diamond ring valued at 6,000,000, a gold watch and all the money in their possession. The watch and ring have since been recovered and three persons charged with the crime have been arrested. It is stated that Nascimento paid 1,000,000 to the detective who succeeded in discovering the property and causing the arrest of the alleged criminals.

Two of our old plagues seem to be renewing their life and vigor—those of the leaguers and lottery-ticket vendors. They seem to recruit periodically, and always with some new accomplishment. Just now the train stations swarm with them, and so great is the nuisance becoming that the authorities must soon take them in hand. With canopies under foot and dirty professionals joggling one's elbows, begging for alms, and with the irrepressible cry of "buy a ticket," the numbers into our ears, life is fast becoming an endless vexation. Why can we not be let alone?

—The report of the Senate committee on the constitution and finance on the acts committed under cover of martial law, strikes a blow not only at Marshal Floriano Peixoto and Congress, but also at the constitution itself. It implicitly suggests that the President failed to give an account of his acts in conformity with § 3 of Art. 80 of the constitution, that Congress is impotent to call him to account, that the approval, or non-approval, of Congress is a useless formality and that § 2 of Art. 80 of the constitution limiting the measures of repression under martial law is absolutely inoperative.

On the 25th inst. in the municipal council of this city, Hon. de Healdia de Sá offered a resolution for asking the government to make peace in Rio Grande. Objection being made, he withdrew the resolution, stating that he had hoped that it would meet with unanimous approval. In the course of the debate he pointed out the danger of a war with Uruguay, which, he said, would lead to war with Paraguay and the Argentine republic. He declared that he thought it would be better to call a meeting of the citizens, who should go on mass to the President of the republic and ask for peace.

—Every sensible man must agree with *O País* in advocating stringent measures against the wicked foreign bankers, whose sole delight is to depreciate the exchange value of *de tostões*. What the Rio exchange market really and truly requires is a return to the Ouro Preto "white horizon" policy, or in other words *carte blanche* from the Treasury to Conde de Figueiredo to fill Rio with sterling exchange. But where is the Treasury to get the wherewithal? Perhaps the Conde can throw some light on the very benighted market, or at least explain where all the bills are at present located?

The following story has been told to the police by one José Joaquim Ribeiro:—Some time ago was informed by Manoel Rodrigues de Faria and Francisco Antonio Soares of a Spaniard who, being in urgent need of cash, was willing to sell 50 government bonds for 40,000\$. On the 5th inst. they met by appointment at Hotel Daury, where Ribeiro was introduced to the Spaniard, who, declaring that he had decided not to make the proposed transaction, offered, however, to sell him for the same sum 200,000\$ in consular money. Ribeiro declined this proposal and left the hotel with one of the persons with whom he had been negotiating. As he was passing through Travessa de S. Salvador, he was suddenly attacked by two persons in uniform and three in civilian dress, after beating him robbed him of 25,000\$ in money, leaving in his possession a cheque for 15,000\$ which he had taken with him together with the money to pay for the bonds. Farias and Soares have been arrested.

—A Portuguese journal states that Dr. Rodrigo, editor of the *Journal do Commercio*, during the fourteen months in which he was hiding from the minions of the dictator in order to avoid arrest, devoted himself to writing a life of Christ.

—Some of the students of the Polytechnic school having asked President Prudente de Moraes not to receive the new Portuguese minister, others have protested against this, deprecating the intervention of their fellow-students in political affairs. The director of the school should remind these envious youths at once that their studies are amply sufficient for them, and that they are expected to leave politics to their elders.

SALDANHA MARINHO.

We regret to note the death of Senator Joaquim Saldanha Marinho, which occurred last night, about midnight, at his residence in this city, No. 146 Rua Conde de Bomfim. The deceased was born at Olinda, Pernambuco, on May 4th, 1817, and was therefore a few days over 78 years of age. He was a lawyer of eminence, and a statesman of recognized ability and high character. Although an avowed and life-long republican, he filled many offices of confidence under the empire, including that of a member of the cabinet. He was a vigorous polemical writer, and was at one time the chief opponent of the Catholic Church in this country. Although advanced age and enfeebled health have prevented his playing a prominently active part in the present government of Brazil, he has retained a place in the legislative councils of the nation and has been the trusted adviser of all parties and administrations. His death will create a void in the country which it will be difficult to fill.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

Since our last report the Hon. Treasurer has received the following sums:

Annual Subscriptions:
F. S. Youle..... 368,000
J. R. Briscoe..... 100,000
H. C. Miles..... 50,000

Indigents' Relief Fund:
The late Carolina Hammer..... 216,800
" " James Ward..... 17,500

An important change has recently been made in the management of the Hospital, the matron, Miss E. Aston, resigning and Miss A. Jackson being promoted and placed in charge as head nurse. This change will materially increase the efficiency and popularity of the Hospital, which is now prepared to receive and treat all classes of patients. The successful results recently secured in the treatment of a difficult surgical case clearly demonstrate the advantages of the Strangers' Hospital for this class of cases. In a short time it is hoped to have the proposed new isolation ward under construction, to be ready before the next fever season, and this will place this Hospital in a position of great advantage for the treatment of all medical and surgical cases at any season of the year.

CRICKET.

A very enjoyable game came off on the Paysandu grounds on the 19th inst. between a team from the Progresso Industrial mill of Bangü, and a combination team selected from the employés of the Alliana, Corcovado and S. Christovão mills of this city. The day was all that could be desired, and a large number of friends were present to watch the play and enjoy the opportunity of meeting on some common ground. The play, as will be seen from the score, was remarkably even throughout, and eventually resulted in a draw. The bowling was particularly good, none of the players doing much with the bat.

At the close of the game, a substantial lunch was provided by the combination team.

The scores were as follows:

COMBINATION.			
1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
W. Harrison, b. Halliwell.....	2	a. Higgs, b. Stark.....	4
Jas. Gibson, b. ".....	0	b. Stark.....	0
W. Towle, Junr b. ".....	3	b. Halliwell.....	2
I. F. Frost, b. ".....	1	b. Stark.....	1
A. Taywell, b. ".....	7	b. ".....	0
W. Towle, Sen. b. ".....	8	b. ".....	0
G. Moore, c. Halliwell, b. Stark.....	0	b. ".....	0
H. Sefton, not out.....	0	b. Halliwell.....	3
L. Calvert, b. Stark.....	0	not out.....	1
Extras.....	1	Extras.....	6
Total.....	22	Total.....	18

BANGÜ.			
1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
F. Smith, not out.....	5	c. Taywell, b. Harrison.....	0
E. Higgs, b. Harrison.....	3	run out.....	2
E. Elkin, c. Gibson, b. Harrison.....	0	c. Gibson, b. Towle Senr.....	4
W. Halliwell, c. Moore, b. Harrison.....	7	c. Gibson, b. Harrison.....	5
J. Stark, b. W. b. Harrison.....	0	b. Harrison.....	5
M. Sutton, c. Towle Junr.....	0	b. Harrison.....	0
J. Hartley, c. Towle Senr.....	0	b. ".....	0
J. Donahoe, c. Towle Senr.....	0	b. Harrison.....	2
b. Harrison.....	0	c. Moore, b. Harrison.....	2
W. Jackson, b. Harrison.....	0	run out.....	0
J. Bennett, b. ".....	0	run out.....	0
J. Harwood, not out.....	0	run out.....	0
Extras.....	2	Extras.....	5
Total.....	17	Total.....	23

BUSINESS NOTES

—In the arbitration between the government and the Companhia Metropolitana, the former has nominated Dr. João Felipe Pereira and the latter Dr. Torquato Moreira, as arbitrators.

—The exportation of rubber from Pará and Matão during the month of April amounted to 1,499,106 kilos, of which 999,194 went to the United States and 499,912 to Europe. In the same month of 1894 the total exported was 1,649,297 kilos. The April receipts were 840,000 kilos, against 662,000 kilos last year.

—It has been decided to discharge at Santos the coal destined for the São Paulo branch of the Central railway, as it can be landed there and forwarded more expeditiously than at the Gambôa station in this city. This is not complimentary to Rio de Janeiro and the management of the Central railway, but it seems to express a fact.

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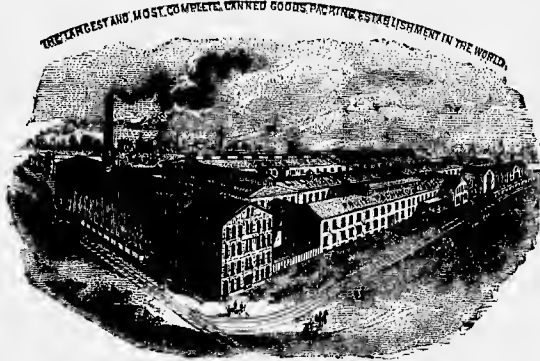
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Date	Steamer	Destination
1895		
June 3	Danube	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 4	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo Southampton, Antwerp and Havre di- rect.
" 10	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 15	Danube	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

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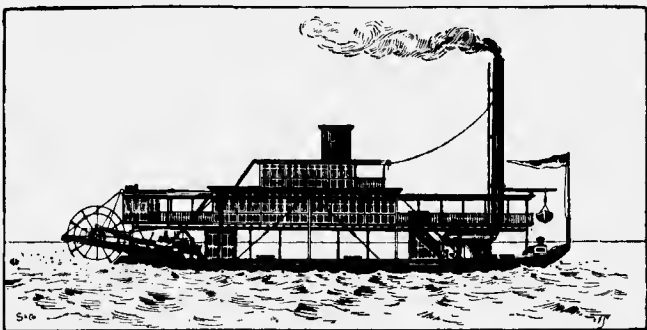
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